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<p>(54) Title: TETRAHYDROCARBAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HT₁-LIKE AGONISTS</p>		
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>(I)</p> </div>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Compounds of formula (I), wherein R¹ represents halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, hydroxy, NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵, R⁴R⁵NCO(CH₂)_m, R⁴R⁵NSO₂(CH₂)_m, R⁶CONH(CH₂)_m or R⁷SO₂NH(CH₂)_m; R⁴ and R⁵ each independently hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl or NR⁴R⁵ represents a 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring; R⁶ represents hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl; R⁷ represents C₁₋₄alkyl; m is zero, 1 or 2; a is zero or 1 to 5; R² and R³ each independently represent hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or benzyl or -NR²R³ represents a pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexahydroazepino ring; and A represents a bond, a C₁₋₄alkylene chain or a C₃₋₅alkenylene chain wherein the double bond is not adjacent the nitrogen atom; and salts thereof have affinity for the 5-HT₁-like receptor and are useful e.g. in the treatment of migraine.</p>		

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TETRAHYDROCARBAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HT₁-LIKE AGONISTS

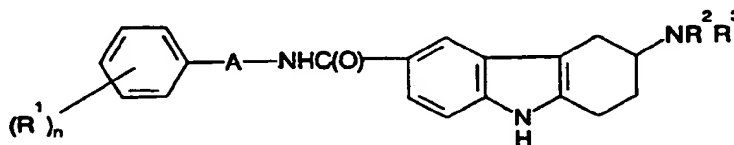
The present invention relates to novel tetrahydrocarbazole derivatives, processes for
 5 preparing them, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in therapy, in particular for the treatment of migraine.

US Patents no's. 4,257,952, 4,172,834, 4,062,864 and 3,959,309 describe a broad
 class of 3-amino and 3-(substituted amino) tetrahydrocarbazoles having a variety of
 substituents at the 5,6,7 and/or 8 positions, including *inter alia* the group -CONR₂R₃
 10 wherein R₂ and R₃ are hydrogen, lower alkyl or together with the nitrogen atom form a heterocyclic ring. Such compounds are said to have analgetic, psychotropic and antihistaminic properties.

International Application No WO 93/00086 describes 3-amino and 3-(substituted
 amino) tetrahydrocarbazoles substituted at the 6-position of the tetrahydrocarbazole ring
 15 by a substituent selected from hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, C₁-6alkyl, C₁-6alkoxy, arylC₁-6alkoxy, -CO₂R⁴, -(CH₂)_nCN, -(CH₂)_nCONR⁵R⁶, -(CH₂)_nSO₂NR⁵R⁶, C₁-6alkanoylamino(CH₂)_n, or C₁-6alkylsulphonylamino(CH₂)_n; and R⁵ and R⁶ represent hydrogen or C₁-6alkyl, or together with the nitrogen atom form a ring. The compounds are said to be 5-HT₁-like agonists.

20 We have now found novel tetrahydrocarbazole derivatives having affinity for 5-HT₁-like receptors.

The present invention provides in a first aspect a compound of formula (I) :



Formula (I)

25 wherein

R¹ represents halogen, C₁-4alkyl, C₁-4alkoxy, hydroxy, NO₂, -NR⁴R⁵,
 R⁴R⁵NCO(CH₂)_m-, R⁴R⁵NSO₂(CH₂)_m-, R⁶CONH(CH₂)_m- or
 R⁷SO₂NH(CH₂)_m-;

R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent hydrogen or C₁-4alkyl or NR⁴R⁵ represents a 5-
 30 to 7-membered heterocyclic ring;

R⁶ represents hydrogen or C₁-4alkyl;

R⁷ represents C₁-4alkyl;

m is zero, 1 or 2;

n is zero or 1 to 5;

R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or benzyl or $-NR^2R^3$ represents a pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexahydroazepino ring; and
A represents a bond, a C_{1-5} alkylene chain or a C_{3-5} alkenylene chain wherein the double bond is not adjacent the nitrogen atom;

5 or a salt thereof.

In the compounds of formula (I) a halogen atom may be a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom. An alkyl or alkylene group or moiety may have a straight or branched chain. A C_{1-4} alkyl group may be for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or any branched isomer thereof such as isopropyl, or t-butyl, and a C_{5-6} alkyl group may
10 for example include n-pentyl, or n-hexyl or any branched isomer thereof such as sec-pentyl.

When $-NR^4R^5$ represents a heterocyclic ring this is preferably a 5- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring which may optionally contain a further heteroatom selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen. Suitable rings thus include pyrrolidino, piperidino,
15 piperazino and morpholino. It will be appreciated that when the ring includes a further nitrogen atom this will carry a hydrogen atom or a suitable substituent group such as a C_{1-4} alkyl group.

The group A preferably represents a C_{1-4} alkylene chain or a C_{3-4} alkenylene chain. Most preferably A represents $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$ or $-CH=CHCH_2-$.

20 n may be for example from zero to 3; preferably n is zero or 1.

R^1 preferably represents halogen e.g. bromo or chloro, C_{1-4} alkoxy e.g. methoxy, NO_2 , $-NR^4R^5$, $R^4R^5NSO_2(CH_2)_m-$, or $R^7SO_2NH(CH_2)_m-$ where R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and m are as defined above. Preferably R^4 and R^5 independently represent hydrogen or methyl. R^7 preferably represents methyl. m preferably represents zero.

25 Most preferably n is zero, or n is 1 and R^1 represents C_{1-4} alkoxy e.g. methoxy.

R^2 and R^3 each preferably represent hydrogen, methyl or ethyl. Most preferably NR^2R^3 is $-NH_2$.

It will be appreciated that for use in medicine a salt of formula (I) should be a physiologically acceptable salt. Suitable physiologically acceptable salts will be apparent
30 to those skilled in the art and include for example acid addition salts such as those formed with inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric, sulphuric or phosphoric acids and organic acids e.g. succinic, maleic, acetic or fumaric acid. Other non-physiologically acceptable salts e.g. oxalates may be used for example in the isolation of compounds of formula (I), and are included within the scope of this invention. Also included within the scope of the
35 invention are solvates and hydrates of compounds of formula (I).

The compounds of formula (I) contain at least one asymmetric centre, viz, at the 3-position of the tetrahydrocarbazole ring, and may contain other centres of asymmetry, depending on the values of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 . Such compounds will exist as optical isomers

(enantiomers) and the invention encompasses all such enantiomers and mixtures, including racemic mixtures, thereof. Compounds of formula (I) containing a double bond may exist as geometric isomers and all such isomers and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of this invention.

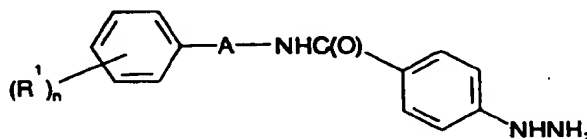
5 Particular compounds of the invention include :

- 3-amino-6-N-(3-phenylpropyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-(4-phenylbutyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-(2-phenylethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-(benzylmethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 10 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-N-methylsulphonamidophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 15 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-phenylsulphonamido)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 20 3-amino-6-[E-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-Amino-6-(E-3-(phenylprop-2-enyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-phenylsulphonamido)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 25 3-amino-6-[E-3-(3-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 - 3-amino-6-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
- and salts thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention also provides a process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

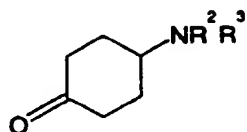
30 Compounds of formula (I) may be prepared for example by methods known in the art for the preparation of tetrahydrocarbazoles, such as :

A) Reaction of a compound of formula (II) :



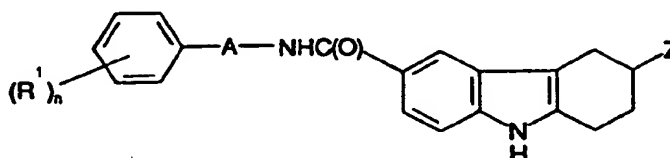
Formula (II)

(wherein R^1 , A and n are as hereinbefore defined) or an acid addition salt thereof with a compound of formula (III) :



Formula (III)

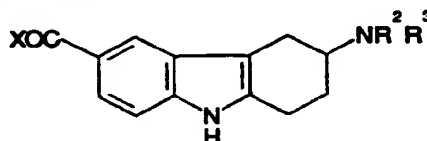
- 5 (wherein R^2 and R^3 are as hereinbefore defined) or an N-protected derivative thereof; or
B) Reaction of a compound of formula (IV) :



Formula (IV)

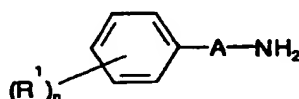
- (wherein R^1 , A and n are as defined for formula (I) and Z is a leaving group) with a
10 compound of formula HNR^2R^3 ;

- C) Reacting a compound of formula (V) :



Formula (V)

- wherein R^2 and R^3 are as hereinbefore defined and X is OH or a leaving group forming an
15 activated carboxylic acid group -COX, with a compound of formula (VI) :



Formula (VI)

wherein R^1 , A and n are as hereinbefore defined;

- D) Conversion of one compound of formula (I) into another compound of
20 formula (I) for example :

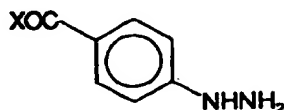
- (i) to prepare a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is C_{1-6} alkyl, alkylation of a compound (I) in which R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or

- (ii) to prepare a compound of formula (I) wherein A is C₃₋₅alkylene, reduction of a compound (I) wherein A is C₃₋₅alkenylene;

followed if necessary by deprotection of any protected nitrogen atoms and if desired by salt formation.

- 5 Process (A), which is a form of the Fischer Indole Synthesis, may be carried out using methods well known in the art. Thus, the reaction may be effected in a solvent, for example an alcohol such as ethanol or butanol; or acetic acid, and at a temperature in the range 0 to 150°C.

- 10 Hydrazines of formula (II), which are usually employed as the hydrochloride salt, are known compounds, or may be prepared by conventional methods, for example by an analogous method to process (C), by reaction of an amine of formula (VI), with a hydrazine of formula (VII) :



Formula (VII)

- 15 wherein X is as defined above.

A cyclohexanone of formula (III) may be prepared by oxidation of the corresponding cyclic alcohol, using an oxidising agent such as pyridinium chlorochromate, pyridinium dichromate, dipyridine Cr (VI) oxide, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite or manganese dioxide.

- 20 The leaving group Z in the compounds of formula (IV) may be for example a halogen atom, or a sulphonyloxy group eg. p-toluenesulphonyloxy or methanesulphonyloxy. Process (B) may be effected in an inert organic solvent, such as an alcohol eg. methanol or an ether eg. tetrahydrofuran and at a temperature in the range 0 to 150°C. Compounds of formula (IV) may be obtained by reacting a hydrazine of formula
25 (II) with an appropriately substituted cyclohexanone compound. When Z is acyloxy or sulphonyloxy this may be prepared from a compound (IV) wherein Z is hydroxy, using standard procedures.

- Process (C) may be carried out according to standard methods for forming an amide bond. When X is a leaving group a compound of formula (V) represents an
30 activated carboxylic acid derivative, such as an acid halide e.g. an acid chloride; or an ester e.g. methyl. Conditions for reaction with an amine (VI) will depend upon the particular type of activated derivative (V) employed.

- When X is OH the carboxylic acid of formula (V) may be reacted with an amine (VI) in the presence of a coupling agent such as diphenylphosphorylazide,
35 carbonyldiimidazole or dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.

Compounds of formula (V) may be prepared for example by reaction of a hydrazine of formula (VII) with a cyclohexanone of formula (III) or an N-protected derivative thereof in an analogous manner to process (A).

Alkylation according to process (D) may be effected by reacting an amine of formula (I) with an acylating agent, for example an anhydride, such as acetic or propionic anhydride, to form an intermediate in which one of R^2 or R^3 is $-C(O)C_{1-5}alkyl$, or $-CHO$ followed by reduction of said intermediate to give the desired product. Alternatively an amine of formula (I) may be reacted with an aldehyde in the presence of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride. Other reagents and conditions will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Reduction of a compound (I) wherein A is alkenylene may be effected using hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as palladium on charcoal or Raney nickel, in a solvent such as ethanol.

It will be appreciated that in many of the above reactions it will be necessary to protect the group $-NR^2R^3$ when one or both of the groups R^2 and R^3 represent hydrogen. Suitable N-protecting groups are well-known in the art and include for example acyl groups such as acetyl, trifluoroacetyl, benzoyl, or phthaloyl; alkoxy- or aralkoxycarbonyl groups such as methoxycarbonyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, or benzyloxycarbonyl; and aralkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl or triphenylmethyl. When R^2 and R^3 both represent hydrogen the nitrogen atom is preferably protected as the phthalimide. The protecting groups should be easily removable at the end of the reaction sequence. N-deprotection may be effected by conventional methods, for example a phthaloyl group may be removed by reaction with hydrazine; an acyl group such as benzoyl may be cleaved by hydrolysis and an aralkyl group such as benzyl or an aralkoxycarbonyl group such as benzyloxycarbonyl may be cleaved by hydrogenolysis.

When a compound of formula (I) is obtained as a mixture of enantiomers these may be separated by conventional methods, for example by reaction of the mixture with a suitable optically active acid such as d-tartaric acid, l-malic acid, l-mandelic acid, l-gulonic acid or 2,3:4,6-di-O-isopropylidene-keto-L-gulonic acid to give two diastereoisomeric salts which may be separated eg. by crystallisation. Alternatively mixtures of enantiomers may be separated by chromatography, for example on a chiral HPLC column.

Compounds of formula (I) have affinity for the 5-HT₁-like receptor and are expected to be useful in treating disease states which require modulation of the 5-HT₁-like receptor. In particular the compounds are 5-HT₁-like agonists (or partial agonists) and as such are expected to have utility in medicine in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of migraine, with and without aura and other conditions associated with cephalic pain, such as cluster headache, tension headache, headache associated with vascular disorders and trigeminal neuralgias.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of treatment of conditions which require modulation of the 5-HT₁-like receptor in particular migraine which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

5 For use in medicine, the compounds of the present invention are usually administered as a standard pharmaceutical composition. The present invention therefore provides in a further aspect pharmaceutical compositions comprising a novel compound of formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

10 The compounds of formula (I) may be administered by any convenient method, for example by oral, parenteral, buccal, sublingual, nasal, rectal or transdermal administration and the pharmaceutical compositions adapted accordingly.

The compounds of formula (I) and their physiologically acceptable salts which are active when given orally can be formulated as liquids or solids, for example syrups, 15 suspensions or emulsions, tablets, capsules and lozenges.

A liquid formulation will generally consist of a suspension or solution of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a suitable liquid carrier(s) for example an aqueous solvent such as water, ethanol or glycerine, or a non-aqueous solvent, such as polyethylene glycol or an oil. The formulation may also contain a suspending agent, 20 preservative, flavouring or colouring agent.

A composition in the form of a tablet can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s) routinely used for preparing solid formulations. Examples of such carriers include magnesium stearate, starch, lactose, sucrose and cellulose.

25 A composition in the form of a capsule can be prepared using routine encapsulation procedures. For example, pellets containing the active ingredient can be prepared using standard carriers and then filled into a hard gelatin capsule; alternatively, a dispersion or suspension can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s), for example aqueous gums, celluloses, silicates or oils and the dispersion or suspension then filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

30 Typical parenteral compositions consist of a solution or suspension of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a sterile aqueous carrier or parenterally acceptable oil, for example polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, lecithin, arachis oil or sesame oil. Alternatively, the solution can be lyophilised and then reconstituted with a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

35 Compositions for nasal administration may conveniently be formulated as aerosols, drops, gels and powders. Aerosol formulations typically comprise a solution or fine suspension of the active substance in a physiologically acceptable aqueous or non-aqueous solvent and are usually presented in single or multidose quantities in sterile form

in a sealed container, which can take the form of a cartridge or refill for use with an atomising device. Alternatively the sealed container may be a unitary dispensing device such as a single dose nasal inhaler or an aerosol dispenser fitted with a metering valve which is intended for disposal once the contents of the container have been exhausted.

- 5 Where the dosage form comprises an aerosol dispenser, it will contain a propellant which can be a compressed gas such as compressed air or an organic propellant such as a fluorochlorohydrocarbon. The aerosol dosage forms can also take the form of a pump-atomiser.

- 10 Compositions suitable for buccal or sublingual administration include tablets, lozenges and pastilles, wherein the active ingredient is formulated with a carrier such as sugar and acacia, tragacanth, or gelatin and glycerin.

Compositions for rectal administration are conveniently in the form of suppositories containing a conventional suppository base such as cocoa butter.

Compositions suitable for transdermal administration include ointments, gels and patches.

- 15 Preferably the composition is in unit dose form such as a tablet, capsule or ampoule.

Each dosage unit for oral administration contains preferably from 1 to 250 mg (and for parenteral administration contains preferably from 0.1 to 25 mg) of a compound of the formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free base.

- 20 The physiologically acceptable compounds of the invention will normally be administered in a daily dosage regimen (for an adult patient) of, for example, an oral dose of between 1 mg and 500 mg, preferably between 10 mg and 400 mg, e.g. between 10 and 250 mg or an intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular dose of between 0.1 mg and 100 mg, preferably between 0.1 mg and 50 mg, e.g. between 1 and 25 mg of the compound of
25 the formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free base, the compound being administered 1 to 4 times per day. Suitably the compounds will be administered for a period of continuous therapy, for example for a week or more.

Biological test methods

30 RABBIT BASILAR ARTERY

Experiments were performed in intracranial arteries from rabbit isolated basilar artery in a similar method to one described previously (Parsons and Whalley, 1989. Eur J Pharmacol 174, 189-196.).

In brief, rabbits were killed by overdose with anaesthetic (sodium pentobarbitone).

- 35 The whole brain was quickly removed and immersed in ice cold modified Krebs's solution and the basilar artery removed with the aid of a dissecting microscope. The Krebs solution was of the following composition (mM) Na^+ (120); K^+ (5); Ca^{2+} (2.25); Mg^{2+} (0.5); Cl^- (98.5); SO_4^{2-} (1); EDTA (0.04), equilibrated with 95% O_2 /5% CO_2 . The endothelium was

removed by a gentle rubbing of the lumen with a fine metal wire. Arteries were then cut into ring segments (ca 4-5 mm wide) and set up for recording of isometric tension in 50 ml tissue baths in modified Krebs solution with the additional supplement of (mM); Na²⁺ (20); fumarate (10); pyruvate (5); L-glutamate (5) and glucose (10). The arteries were
5 then placed under a resting force of 3-4 mN maintained at 37°C and the solution bubbled with 95% O₂/5% CO₂.

After tests for initial reactivity with 90 mM KCl depolarising solution and for lack of acetylcholine-induced relaxation of 5-HT (10 mM) precontraction, cumulative concentration-effect curves (2 nM-60 mM) to 5-HT were constructed in the presence of
10 ascorbate 200 mM, cocaine 6 mM, indomethacin 2.8 mM, ketanserin 1 mM and prazosin 1 mM.

Following a 45-60 min wash period, cumulative concentration-effect curves to the test compounds or 5-HT (as a time match control) were constructed in the presence of ascorbate, indomethacin, cocaine, ketanserin and prazosin.

15 In this screen compounds of Examples 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 had EC₅₀ values between 0.09 and 4.0 μM.

The invention is further illustrated by the following non limiting examples.

Example 1

20 **3-Amino-6-N-(3-phenylpropyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

(a) A mixture of 4-phthalimidocyclohexanone (2.43g) and 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1.52g) were combined in acetic acid and boiled for 12 hours. The precipitate was filtered and washed with acetic acid (3 x 10ml) and diethyl ether (3 x 10ml) to give 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (1.50g) m.p. 345-348°
25 C.

(b-i) To a solution of 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.5g), 3-phenylpropylamine (0.21g) and triethylamine (0.29g) in dimethylformamide (25ml), diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.42g) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction was stirred for 15 hours diluted with ethyl acetate (100ml) and washed with water
30 (3 x 50ml). The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄), solvent removed at reduced pressure to give 6-N-(3-phenylpropyl)-3-phthalimido-carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.65g).

(b-ii) 6-N-(3-Phenylpropyl)-3-phthalimido-carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.65g) was dissolved in ethanol (10ml) containing hydrazine hydrate (5.36ml).
35 After stirring at room temperature for 1 hour solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue column chromatographed (silica gel, dichloromethane/10% ammonia in methanol 0→5%). Appropriate fractions were combined solvent removed at reduced

pressure and the obtained oil (0.32g) treated with oxalic acid dihydrate (0.13g) in methanol to give the title oxalate salt (0.31g) m.p. 155-157°C.

Example 2

5 **3-Amino-6-N-(4-phenylbutyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.7g) and 4-phenylbutylamine (0.32g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol gave the title compound (0.35g) m.p. 138-140°C.

10

Example 3

3-Amino-6-N-(2-phenylethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.7g) and 4-phenylethylamine (0.26g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) gave the title compound (0.33g) m.p. 127-130°C.

15

Example 4

3-Amino-6-N-(phenylmethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.50g) and benzylamine (0.16g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title compound (0.07g) m.p. 160-163°C.

20

Example 5

25 **3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole fumarate salt**

(a) Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (2.1g), and 2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethylamine hydrochloride instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1 (b-i) followed by column chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/10% ammonia in methanol 0→4%) gave 6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.62g).

30

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 2.10(m,1H), 2.62-2.82(m,1H), 2.92(m,2H), 2.99(t,2H), 3.32(m,1H), 3.50-3.57(m,2H), 4.53(m,1H), 7.27(d,1H), 7.52(d,3H), 7.86-7.92(m,5H), 8.15(d,2H), 8.86(t,1H) and 11.08(s,1H).

(b) 6-N-[2-(4-Nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.5g) was treated according to the method of Example 1(b-ii) to give the free base of the title compound (0.07g) m.p. 262-264°C.

The fumarate salt was prepared by recrystallisation of the title free base (0.17g) with
5 fumaric acid (0.08g) from methanol/diethyl ether to give the title compound.

Example 6

3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt

10 (a-i) 6-N-[2-(4-Nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.47g) in ethanol (30ml) containing 10% palladium on charcoal (0.1g) was shaken at room temperature under an atmosphere of hydrogen (44 psi) for 2 hours to give 6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole.

15 (a-ii) The reaction mixture was filtered (celite pad) and treated with hydrazine hydrate (1.96g) according to the method of Example 1(b-ii) followed by conversion to the oxalate salt and recrystallisation from methanol to give the title compound (0.136g) m.p. 248-251°C.

20 Example 7

3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-methylsulphonamidophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt

(a) To a solution of 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.206g) in tetrahydrofuran (15ml) di-tert-butyl pyrocarbonate
25 (0.13g) was added and the mixture stirred for 3 hours to give after removal of solvent 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.28g).

(b) Using the method of Example 6 (a-i), 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.685g) was reduced to
30 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.28g).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 1.42(s,9H), 1.76(m,1H), 2.03(m,1H), 2.50(m,1H masked by dmso), 2.65(t,2H), 2.79(m,2H), 2.96(dd,1H), 3.38(m,2H masked by water), 3.74(m,1H), 4.85(br.s,2H), 6.49(d,2H), 6.89(d,2H), 7.03(d,1H), 7.24(d,1H), 7.53(d,1H), 7.90(s,1H),
35 8.29(t,1H) and 10.94(s,1H).

(c) A solution of 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.28g), triethylamine

(0.13g) and methanesulphonyl chloride (0.08g) in pyridine (10ml) was heated at 60°C for 5 hours. The mixture was diluted with water (20ml) and toluene (20ml), solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue azeotropered with toluene (4 x 10ml). The residue was chromatographed (silica gel, dichloromethane/10% ammonia in methanol 0→2.5% eluant) to give 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-methanesulphonamidophenyl)ethyl]-carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.216g).

(d) A suspension of 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-N-[2-(4-methanesulphonamidophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.216g) in a mixture of acetic acid (4.4ml) and 2N hydrochloric acid (1.2ml) was stirred for 16 hours. Solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue chromatographed (silica gel, dichloromethane/10% ammonia in methanol 0→14% eluant) to give, after formation of the oxalate salt and recrystallisation from methanol the title compound (0.08g) m.p. 270-273°C.

Example 8

3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.7g) and 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethylamine (0.32g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title compound (0.10g) m.p. 147-150°C.

Example 9

3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-phenylsulphonamido)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.7g) and 2-(4-phenylsulphonamido)ethylamine (0.43g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by column chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/10% ammonia in methanol 0→20% eluant), gave the title compound (0.04g) m.p. 219°C.

Example 10

3-Amino-6-N-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.7g) and 2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylamine (0.30g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of

Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol gave the title compound (0.04g) m.p. 158°C.

Example 11

- 5 **3-Amino-6-[E-3-(4-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.60g) and 3-(4-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl amine (0.32g) (N. J. Malek and A. E. Moorman J. Org. Chem. 1982, 47, 5395) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) gave, after
10 recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether, the title compound (0.045g) m.p. 139-141°C. M/Z : $C_{22}H_{22}N_4O_3 = 391 (M+1)^+$.

Example 12

- 15 **3-Amino-6-[E-3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

The title compound was prepared according to the method of Example 1(b) from 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (1.0g) using 3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enyl amine (0.59g) (N. J. Malek and A. E. Moorman J. Org. Chem. 1982, 47, 5395) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine. This product (1.04g) was purified by
20 preparing from it 3-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-6-[E-3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.60g) according to the method of Example 7(a) and subsequent treatment with methanol/3N hydrochloric acid at room temperature for 16 hours. Solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residue
25 columned. The resulting product was converted to the oxalate salt and recrystallised from methanol/ether to give the title compound (0.03g) m.p. 210°C. m/z : $C_{22}H_{22}BrNO_3 = 424/426 (M+1)^+$.

Example 13

- 30 **3-Amino-6-[E-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.70g) and E-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl amine (0.33g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine. in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title
35 compound (0.42g) m.p. 145-147°C. m/z : $C_{23}H_{25}N_3O_2 = 376 (M+1)^+$.

Example 14**3-Amino-6-[E-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (1.0g) and E-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl amine (0.50g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title compound (0.42g) m.p. 148→210°C (decomp).

¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 1.9(m,1H), 2.2(m,1H), 2.9(m,3H), 3.1(m,1H), 3.4(m,1H), 3.8(s,3H), 4.1(t,2H), 6.4(dt,1H), 6.5(d,1H), 6.8(d,1H), 7.0(d+s,2H), 7.2(t,1H), 7.3(d,1H), 7.6(d,1H), 8.0(s,1H), 8.6(t,1H) and 11.1(br.s,1H). m/z : C₂₃H₂₅N₃O₂ = 375 (M⁺).

Example 15**3-Amino-6-(E-3-(phenylprop-2-enyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.50g) and E-3-phenylprop-2-enyl amine (0.21g) (N. J. Malek and A. E. Moorman J. Org. Chem. 1982, 47, 5395) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title compound (0.053g) m.p. 185-203°C.

¹H NMR (d₆ DMSO) δ 1.9(m,1H), 2.2(m,1H), 2.7(m,1H), 2.9(m,2H), 3.1(m,1H), 4.1(t,2H), 6.3(dt,1H), 6.5(d,1H), 7.4-7.4(m,6H), 7.6(d,1H), 8.0(s,1H), 8.6(t,1H) and 11.1(br.s,1H). m/z : C₂₂H₂₃N₃O = 345 (M⁺).

Example 16**3-Amino-6-[E-3-(4-phenylsulphonamido)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.37g) and E-3-(4-phenylsulphonamido)prop-2-enyl amine (0.19g) instead of 3-phenylpropylamine in the method of Example 1(b) followed by recrystallisation from methanol/diethyl ether gave the title compound (0.047g) m.p. 285-287°C. m/z : C₂₂H₂₄N₄O₃S = 425 (M+1)⁺.

Example 17**3-Amino-6-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

A solution of 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.15g) in ethanol (40ml) was shaken with 10% Pd/C (0.05g)

under an atmosphere of hydrogen (45psi) at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution was filtered (celite pad), solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue converted to the oxalate salt to give the title compound (0.045g) m.p. 155-200°C(decomp).

- ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 1.8(m,2H), 1.9(m,1H), 2.2(m,1H), 2.6(t,2H), 2.7(m,1H), 2.8(m,2H), 3.1(m,1H), 3.3(m,2H), 3.4(m,1H), 3.7(s,3H), 6.8(d,2H), 7.1(d,2H), 7.3(d,1H), 7.6(d,1H), 8.0(s,1H), 8.3(t,1H), 11.1(br.s,1H). m/z : C₂₃H₂₇N₃O₂ = 377 (M⁺).

Example 18

- 3-Amino-6-[E-3 (3-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

Using 6-carboxy-3-phthalimido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (1.0g) and E-3-(3-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enylamine (0.50g) instead of E-3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enylamine in the method of Example 12, followed by recrystallisation from methanol/ether gave the title compound m.p. 165-175°C. m/z : C₂₂H₂₂N₄O₃ = 391 (M+1)⁺.

15

Example 19

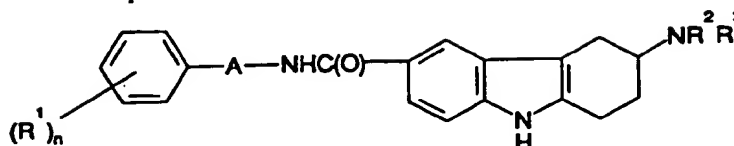
- 3-Amino-6-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole oxalate salt**

- A solution of 3-amino-6-[E-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole (0.12g) in ethanol (40ml) was shaken with 10% Pd/C (0.05g) under an atmosphere of hydrogen (45psi) at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution was filtered (celite pad), solvent removed at reduced pressure and the residue converted to the oxalate salt to give the title compound (0.055g) m.p. softens 120-135 melts 200-205°C.

- ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ 1.8(m,2H), 1.9(m,1H), 2.2(m,1H), 2.6(t,2H), 2.7(m,1H), 2.9(m,2H), 3.1(m,1H), 3.3(m,2H), 3.5(m,2H), 3.5(m,1H), 3.7(s,3H), 6.7(d,1H), 6.8(d and s,2H), 7.2(t,1H), 7.3(d,1H), 7.6(d,1H), 7.9(s,1H), 8.3(t,1H) and 11.1(s,1H). m/z: C₂₃H₂₇N₃O₂ = 378(M+1)⁺.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I) :



Formula (I)

wherein

R^1 represents halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, hydroxy, NO_2 , $-NR^4R^5$,

$R^4R^5NCO(CH_2)_m$, $R^4R^5NSO_2(CH_2)_m$, $R^6CONH(CH_2)_m$ or $R^7SO_2NH(CH_2)_m$;

R^4 and R^5 each independently represent hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl or $-NR^4R^5$ represents a 5-

to 7-membered heterocyclic ring;

R^6 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^7 represents C_{1-4} alkyl;

m is zero, 1 or 2;

n is zero or 1 to 5;

R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or benzyl or $-NR^2R^3$

represents a pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexahydroazepino ring; and

A represents a bond, a C_{1-5} alkylene chain or a C_{3-5} alkenylene chain wherein the double bond is not adjacent the nitrogen atom; or a salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A represents a C_{1-4} alkylene chain or a C_{3-4} alkenylene chain.

3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein A represents $-(CH_2)_2$, $-(CH_2)_3$ or $-CH=CHCH_2$.

4. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 3 wherein n is from zero to 3.

5. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 4 wherein R^1 represents halogen, C_{1-4} alkoxy, NO_2 , $-NR^4R^5$, $R^4R^5NSO_2(CH_2)_m$, or $R^7SO_2NH(CH_2)_m$ where R^4 , R^5 , R^7 and m are as defined above.

6. A compound of according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein R^2 and R^3 independently represent hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

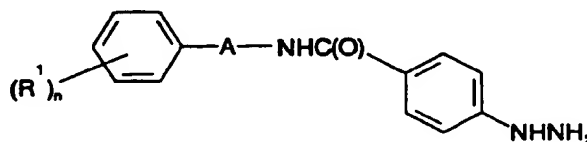
7. A compound of formula (I) selected from :

- 3-amino-6-N-(3-phenylpropyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-(4-phenylbutyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 5 3-amino-6-N-(2-phenylethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-(benzylmethyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-aminophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-methylsulphonamidophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-
 10 tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-N-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-phenylsulphonamido)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-N-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 15 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-bromophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[E-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-(E-3-(phenylprop-2-enyl)carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[E-3-(4-phenylsulphonamido)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-
 20 tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[E-3-(3-nitrophenyl)prop-2-enyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 3-amino-6-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]carboxamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole,
 or a salt thereof.

25

8. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined which process comprises :

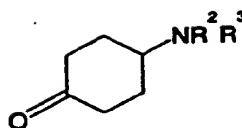
A) Reaction of a compound of formula (II) :



30

Formula (II)

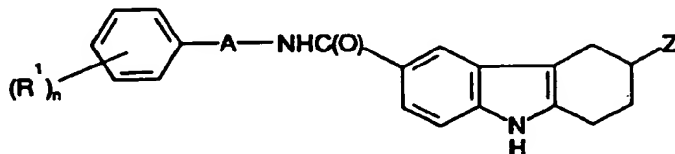
(wherein R¹, A and n are as hereinbefore defined) or an acid addition salt thereof with a compound of formula (III) :



Formula (III)

(wherein R² and R³ are as hereinbefore defined) or an N-protected derivative thereof; or

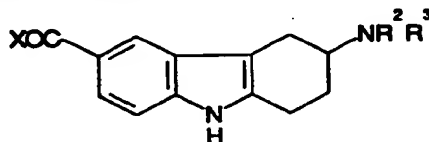
B) Reaction of a compound of formula (IV) :



Formula (IV)

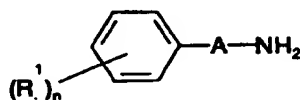
(wherein R¹, A and n are as defined for formula (I) and Z is a leaving group) with a compound of formula HNR²R³;

C) Reacting a compound of formula (V) :



Formula (V)

wherein R² and R³ are as hereinbefore defined and X is OH or a leaving group forming an activated carboxylic acid group -COX, with a compound of formula (VI) :



Formula (VI)

wherein R¹, A and n are as hereinbefore defined;

D) Conversion of one compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I),

followed if necessary by deprotection of any protected nitrogen atoms and if desired by salt formation.

9. A method of treatment of a condition which requires modulation of the 5-HT₁-like receptor which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an

effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

10. Use of a compound of formula (I) as hereinbefore defined or a
5 physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition which requires modulation of the 5-HT₁-like receptor.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as
10 hereinbefore defined or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 93/03628

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C07D209/88 A61K31/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB,A,2 035 310 (GLAXO GROUP LTD.) 18 June 1980 * complete document * ---	1,11
A	GB,A,2 191 488 (GLAXO GROUP LTD.) 16 December 1987 * complete document * ---	1,11
P,A	WO,A,93 00086 (SMITH-KLINE BEECHAM PLC) 7 January 1993 see claims ---	1,11
A	US,A,4 257 952 (STERLING DRUG INC.) 24 March 1981 cited in the application see claims --- -/--	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *B* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 March 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

29. 03. 94

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Authorized officer

Van Bijlen, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: al Application No
PCT/EP 93/03628

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	<p>JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY vol. 36, no. 13 , June 1993 , WASHINGTON US pages 1918 - 1919 F.D. KING ET AL. '3-Amino-6-carboxamido-1, 2,3,4-tetrahydrocarbazole: a conformationally restricted analogue of 5-carboxamidotryptamine with selectivity for the serotonin 5-HT1D receptor' -----</p>	1,11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 93/03628

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
ALTHOUGH CLAIM 9 IS DIRECTED TO A METHOD OF TREATMENT OF (DIAGNOSTIC METHOD PRATISED ON) THE HUMAN/ANIMAL BODY THE SEARCH HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT AND BASED ON THE ALLEGED EFFECTS OF THE COMPOUND/COMPOSITION.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 93/03628

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